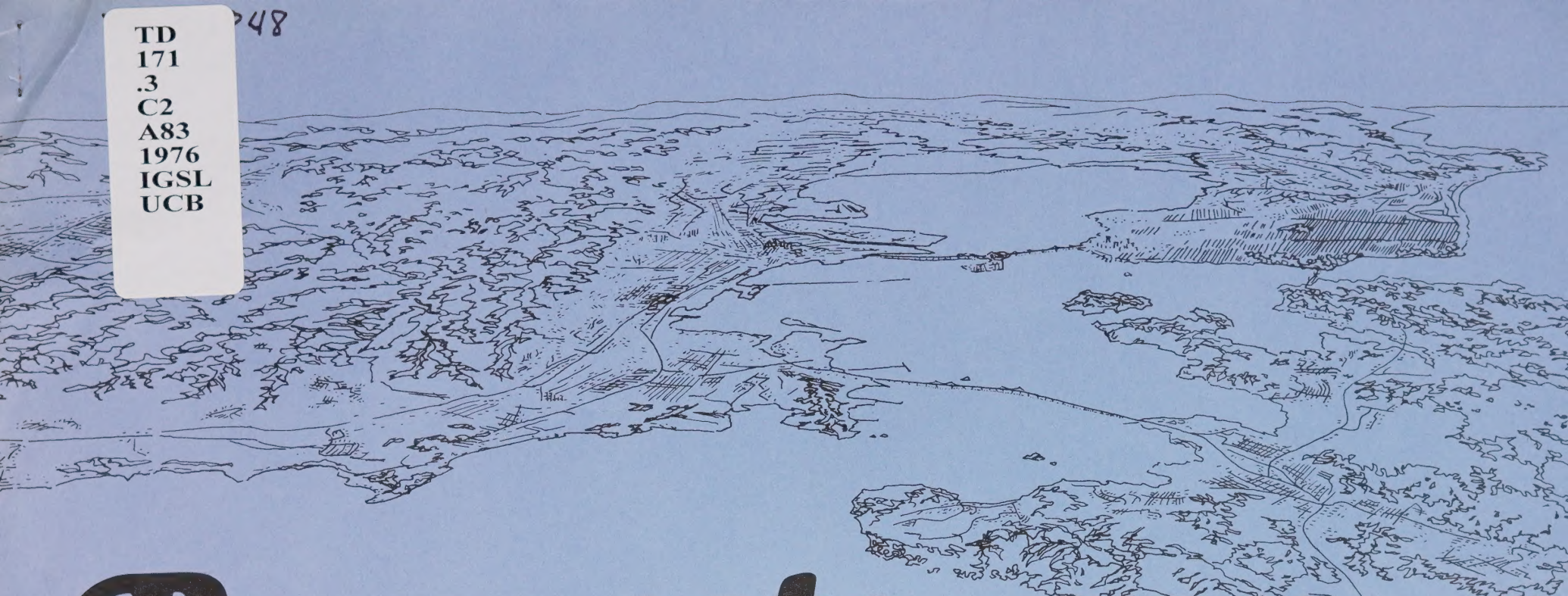


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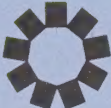
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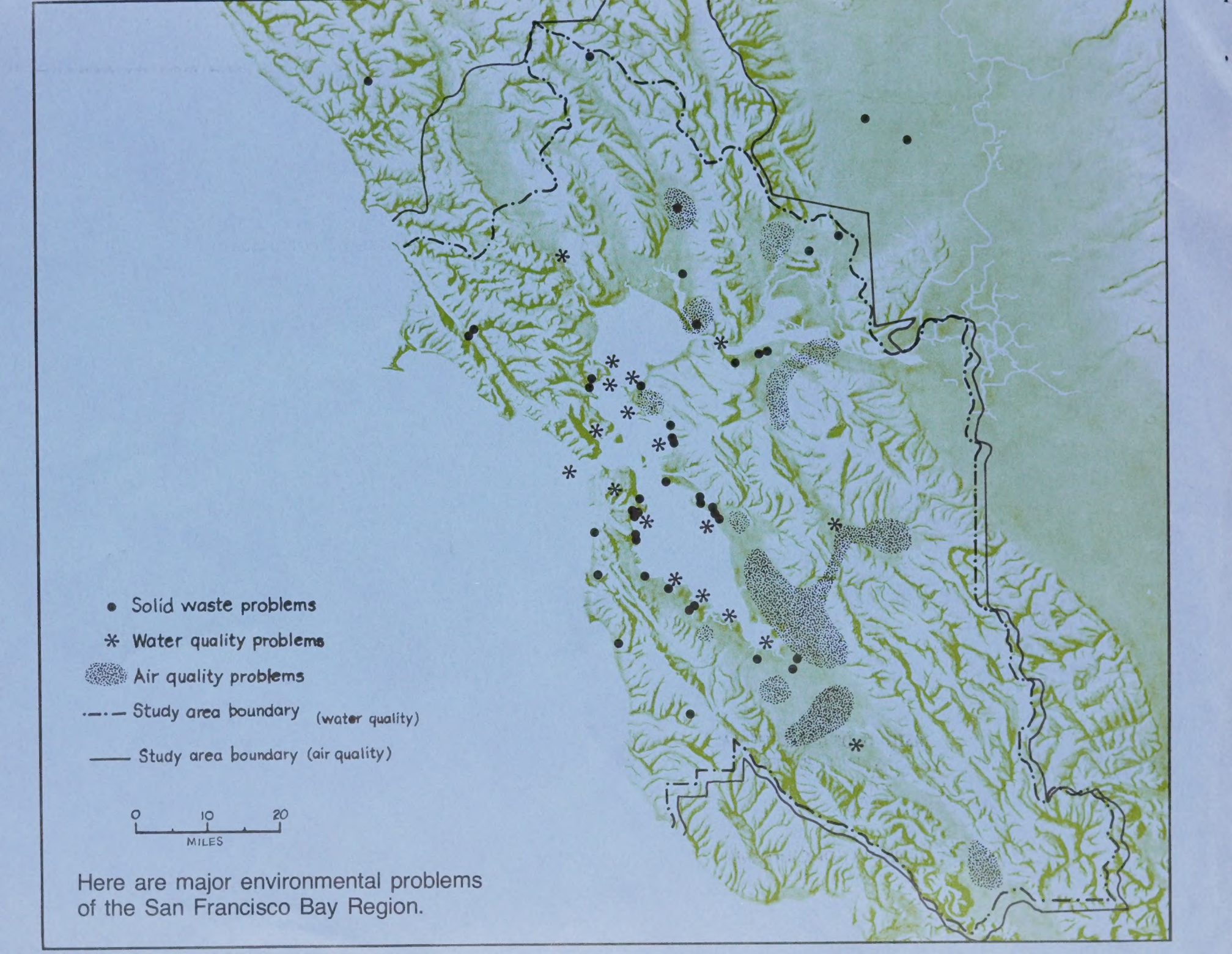
Environmental Management Program for the San Francisco Bay Region

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 **ABAG** ASSOCIATION
OF BAY AREA
GOVERNMENTS

- 
- The map displays the San Francisco Bay Region with topographic features in yellow and green. Environmental problems are indicated by symbols: solid dots for solid waste, asterisks for water quality, and stippled areas for air quality. Two boundaries are shown: a dashed line for water quality and a solid line for air quality. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances up to 20 miles.
- Solid waste problems
 - * Water quality problems
 - Air quality problems
 - - - Study area boundary (water quality)
 - Study area boundary (air quality)

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MILES

Here are major environmental problems
of the San Francisco Bay Region.

What are the most critical environmental problems?



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- Decisions on the region's growth--how many people will live here, where they will live and how they will travel--will have a significant effect on air and water quality and waste disposal issues.

- Air quality standards are being exceeded more than 50 days per year in some parts of the Bay Area.

- Automobile related air pollution is an environmental problem.

- The unique topography, climate and wind patterns of the Bay cause excessive concentrations of air pollution in valley areas, such as the Livermore and Santa Clara Valleys.

- Other sources of air pollution include a wide variety of stationary source ranging from individual service stations and dry cleaning plants, to large refineries.

- The choice of the fuels we use in the future will greatly influence air quality.

- Urban and agricultural stormwater runoff pollutes Bay Area waters.

- Overflows and other problems occur during rainstorms at some sewage treatment plants.

- Sacramento River Delta outflows, including agriculture drainage, have a major impact on the Bay.

- Random and conflicting control measures exist for the location, use, and maintenance of septic tanks.

- Runoff and dairy wastes in Marin and Sonoma counties have entered Petaluma and Sonoma Rivers and their tributaries endangering drinking water supplies.

- Significant annual fish kills have occurred in Carquinez Straits because of pollution.

- Shellfish harvesting has been prohibited due to high levels of bacterial and/or heavy metal contamination in some parts of San Francisco Bay.

- The Dungeness crab fishing industry has severely declined.

- Most of the existing solid waste disposal sites will be completely filled in less than ten years. New disposal sites or disposal methods will have to be developed in the near future to handle the 10 million tons of municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes produced annually in the Bay Area.

- The location of past and present solid waste disposal sites in close proximity to ground and surface waters has polluted water bodies.

- There are no regional solid waste management programs for various types of wastes, especially hazardous and toxic materials.

- The use of canyons as solid waste disposal sites has severely disrupted wildlife and vegetation.

- The "energy crisis" will be a major factor in environmental programs.



What is the Bay Area's Environmental Management Program?

When Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 and the Clean Air Act of 1970, it recognized that some environmental management problems in the United States are so complex or severe that they can't be solved by using technology alone. Congress indicated that new concepts and techniques would be needed to manage air and water quality efficiently.

For this reason, Congress incorporated an areawide planning process into section 208 of the water pollution control legislation. The process gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the states and local governments a planning tool of great potential for use in the campaign for clean water.

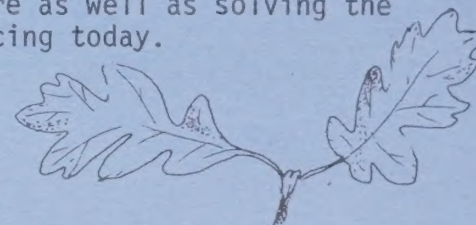
The Bay Area's 208 Waste Treatment Management Program is being funded by a \$4.3 million grant from EPA to the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) which will act as the lead agency for the planning work. In response to Bay Area governmental problems, ABAG has broadened this approach to include related environmental concerns, such as air quality maintenance and solid waste management. Specifically, the program calls upon local governments in subareas of the region to work together to find and implement solutions to their common air and water quality and solid waste problems. It gives local governments and regional agencies a means of solving these problems where simply applying available technology might not do the job. It helps local governments find overall solutions that deal with both environmental and urban development matters. It also calls for the selection of a special management structure to carry out the actions specified in the plan. Finally, it provides grants to help local governments cover planning costs.

The program will set up a management structure to ensure that a plan, once completed, is carried out effectively. The result is a two-pronged approach to solving air and water quality problems--one stresses systematic planning to find workable solutions; the other stresses follow-up management to ensure that those solutions are carried out properly.

Areawide planning does more than tie together different aspects of the water program alone. It also provides a structure to coordinate the water program with other environmental activities such as air quality improvement and solid waste management.

In addition, areawide planning looks at the broad issues of urban development in terms of their environmental, social and economic implications. It enables planners to consider the relationships of environmental quality and land development in both the public and private sectors.

Since it studies so many diverse issues, areawide planning provides a unique opportunity--an effective way to solve our toughest environmental management problems and make real progress in the fight for clean air and water. In an urban area, for example, an all-inclusive plan can be put together that covers a wide variety of problems affecting environmental quality. And, once the plan has been approved, State and local governments can use it to manage the region's environment in the future as well as solving the problems we're experiencing today.

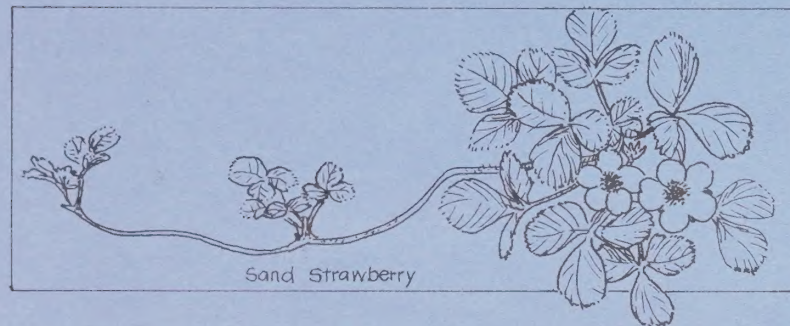


How will the Environmental Management Program affect you?

The Bay Area's Environmental Management Program will have a significant influence on local residents, and on your future way of life. The Program seeks to preserve, enhance and restore the quality of our environment by applying planning and management tools to pollution problems. In this way, the degradation of the Bay Area's environment can be halted and prevented.

Examples of ways that the Programs may affect local citizens include:

- Restoration of water recreation areas currently unsafe for use.
- Reduction of air pollution.



- Restoration of Bay Area fish and wildlife communities.
- New energy efficient methods for the disposal and recycling of solid wastes.
- Improvements in the Bay Area's crab and shellfish industries.

- Possible limits on growth in environmentally vulnerable areas developed in cooperation with affected governments.
- Encouraging development patterns that reduce the number and length of auto trips.
- Limiting the use of septic tanks where they pose a threat to public health.
- Restoration of damaged ecological systems.
- Criteria for the location and design of power plants, refineries, factories and other generators of air pollutants.
- Controls on solid waste disposal procedures to prevent environmental damage.
- Criteria for the location, size and timing of major new growth areas.
- Protection and improvement of ground water supplies.
- Methods for the disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes.
- Effective programs to reduce automobile related air pollution emissions.
- Tools for the preservation of agricultural lands.
- Controls on the types and methods of fuel used.
- Encouragement of public transportation systems.
- Restoration of Bay Area rivers, lakes, and bays.
- Criteria for the phasing, location, and size of sewage treatment plants.

Highlights of the Environmental Management Program



208 Wastewater Management Planning Program — Highlights

1. Specification of Needs
 - collect data
 - identify problems and policies
 - establish priorities and objectives
 - predict future land uses, population, and economic conditions
2. Development of Water Quality Management Plan
 - design pollution control measures
 - design institutional, regulatory and financial mechanisms
 - design procedures for on-going implementation, subsequent monitoring, revisions and enforcement
3. Initial Evaluation of the Plan
 - establish evaluation criteria
 - identify environmental standards
 - identify the impacts of various control measures
 - evaluate plan impacts
4. Plan Adjustment
 - revise Plan to resolve conflicts
 - change policies or other assumptions where required
 - revise ongoing planning process
5. Final Evaluation of the Plan
 - evaluate elements that were changed
 - evaluate impacts of revised control measures
 - establish procedures for unresolved issues

6. Implementation
 - adopt plan
 - recommend State legislation
 - establish ongoing planning and management process
 - obtain financing and start construction programs

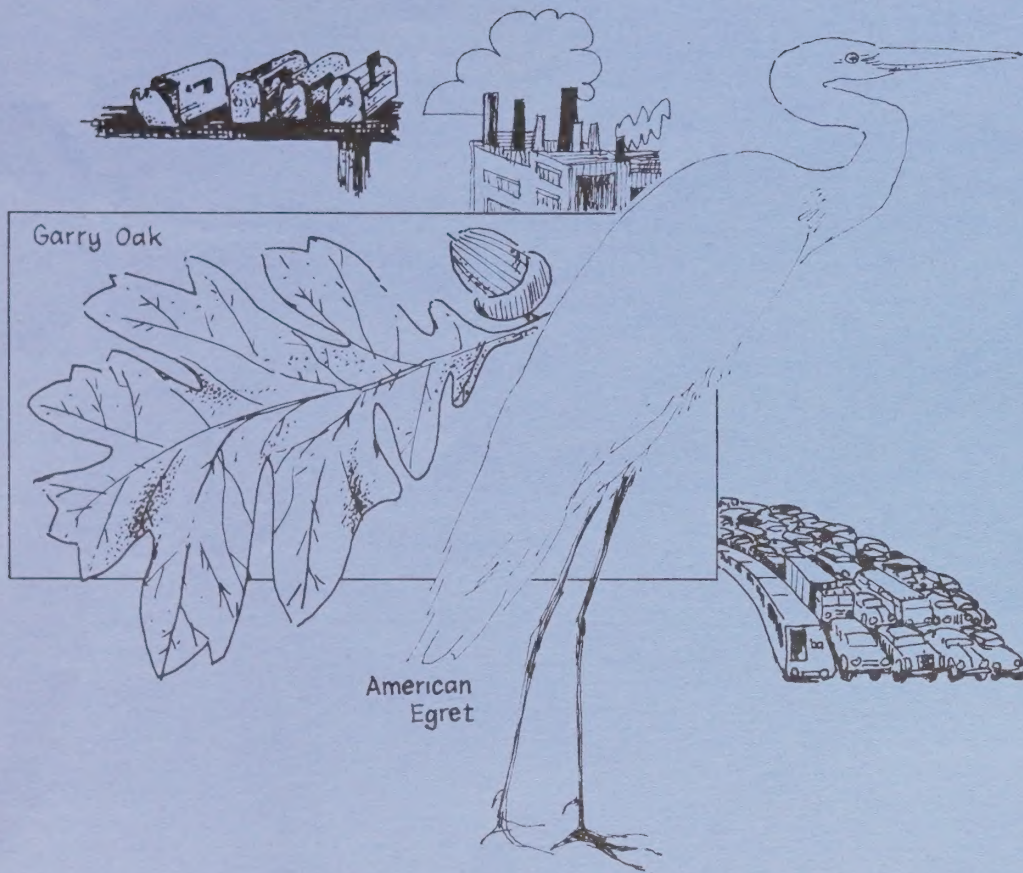
Air Quality Maintenance Planning Program — Highlights

1. Analyze existing conditions:
 - population
 - land use
 - economics
 - transportation
 - sources of emissions
 - ambient air quality
2. Develop 10 and 20 year projections about the future growth of the Bay Area.
3. Forecast future emissions and air quality related to the projections.
4. Develop methods to control air quality based on technology, land use and transportation controls.
5. Assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of the air quality control methods.
6. Formulate plans and develop air quality management programs and policies, including an evaluation of existing institutions and institutional alternatives.
7. Adopt and implement programs and policies.

Solid Waste Management Planning Program — Highlights

Programs related to the solid waste management portion of the 208 plan include: mandatory county-wide solid waste management planning in the nine Bay Area counties (SB 5), the State-funded comprehensive solid waste management project for the Bay Area (BASWMP), the EPA-funded wastewater residuals management study (201) by a consortium of major dischargers--with the East Bay Municipal Utilities District as lead agency, the study of sites for hazardous and toxic wastes (Class I), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dredging and floating debris management programs. The planning process includes:

1. Inventory available information
 - waste quantities
 - disposal sites
 - current and projected disposal processes
 - identify common data needs
2. Forecast future waste quantities
3. Assess problems related to disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes. (Group 1)
4. Evaluate present and projected practices and technologies for waste disposal, recycling and resource recovery.
5. Formulate solid waste management policies and programs consistent with the air and water quality management programs.



Who does what?

Areawide planning is intended to involve local, regional and State officials and agencies as fully as possible. Direct Federal involvement will be held to a minimum, for this is primarily a State and local concern. The following describes how local, State and Federal officials and agencies participate in environmental management planning:

The Local Role:

- Local governments and elected officials will have a major role in the 208 program.
- Local elected officials have been instrumental in advising the Governor about the designation of ABAG as the 208 planning agency. They or their representatives serve on the planning agency itself and play an important part, therefore, in working out solutions to environmental management problems in their own areas.
- Local officials will also participate in the identification of a management structure that is capable of carrying out the plan.
- Local governments will review and comment on the 208 plan before it is approved by ABAG and forwarded to the State and EPA.

The State Role:

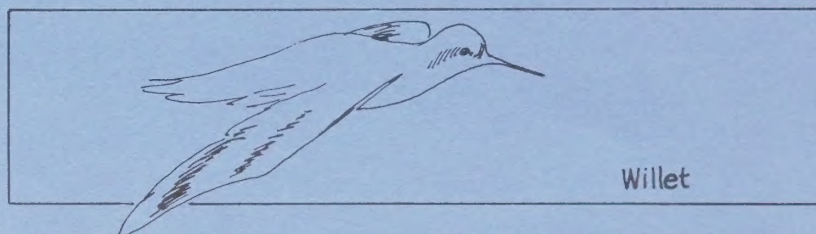
- The Governor designates planning areas within his State; he also designates each planning agency. In the Bay Area, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) has been designated as the planning agency for this program. In addition, he must insure that public meetings or hearings are held on the issues involved in each area and agency designation. He certifies the completed plan before it is forwarded to EPA for approval and jointly proposes with the designated

planning agency a suitable management structure based upon the plan's recommendations. He also reviews and certifies the plan annually to keep it current.

- Members of the State agencies may take part in the preparation of the planning process.
- State agencies oversee planning at the local level to make sure that it's conducted in accordance with the State's air and water pollution control priorities and goals.
- Once a plan has been completed and approved, State agencies help to administer the plan by monitoring the progress of the management agencies.

The Federal Role:

- Before planning can start, EPA must approve the designation of each planning area and planning agency. And before a completed plan can be implemented, EPA must approve both the plan itself and the designated management structure.



Willet

- EPA, the Army Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies may provide technical assistance upon request of the Governor or the planning agency.
- The Federal government makes grants available to planning agencies to offset their planning costs. The Federal government is also expected to provide a major portion of the funds for the construction of new facilities recommended by the environmental management program. Funds currently programmed for waste treatment facilities in the Bay Area are in the order of \$1.3 billion.

Environmental Management Task Force

The preparation of the work program and the air quality maintenance and areawide waste treatment management plans will be guided by ABAG's Environmental Management Task Force.

The task force is broadly representative of the various regional agencies, local governments and citizen groups concerned with environmental quality and development issues in the Bay Area.

Members of the task force and the agencies, local governments or citizen groups they represent are:*



Dungeness
Crab

Alameda County Cities
Mayor Jack Maltester, San Leandro

Contra Costa County Cities
Councilman Thomas Corcoran, Richmond

Marin County Cities
To be appointed

Napa County Cities
Councilwoman Dorothy Searcy, Napa

City of San Francisco
To be appointed

San Mateo County Cities
To be appointed

Santa Clara County Cities
To be appointed

Solano County Cities
To be appointed
To be appointed

Sonoma County Cities
Mayor Herbert Lukas, Sebastapol
To be appointed

Alameda County Board of Supervisors
Supervisor Fred F. Cooper

Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Supervisor James Moriarty

Marin County Board of Supervisors
Supervisor Thomas Price

Napa County Board of Supervisors
Supervisor John Tuteur

San Francisco County Board of Supervisors
Supervisor Dianne Feinstein

San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
Supervisor Jean Fassler

Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors
Dan McCorquodale

City of San Francisco
Charles Q. Forester for Mayor George Moscone

City of Oakland
Vice Mayor George Vukasin

City of San Jose
To be appointed

North Central Coastal Commission
Mayor Lenard E. Grote, Pleasant Hill
Interim Chairman
Central Coastal Commission
Mayor Ilene Weinreb, Hayward

Bay Area Air Pollution Control District
Councilman William Jelavich, Mountain View

Bay Area Sewage Services Agency
To be appointed

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
Commissioner Marcella Jacobson, Hillsborough

East Bay Municipal Utility District
Director Helen Burke, Berkeley

Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Vice Mayor Richard LaPointe, Concord

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control
Control Board
Councilwoman Audrey Fisher, Los Altos

State Legislators
Senator Jerry Smith, Santa Clara County
To be appointed

Public Interest-League of Women Voters
of the Bay Area
Stana Hearne, Oakland

Business-Bay Area Council
Paul O. Reimer, San Jose

Housing-Associated Building Industry
of Northern California
William T. Leonard, Executive Director

Labor-To be appointed

Construction Trades-Contra Costa Building
& Construction Trades Council
Peter J. Feary, Deputy Director
California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

General Environmental-To be appointed

Fair Housing-Midpeninsula Citizens for
Fair Housing
Kathy Berson, Executive Director

Water Quality-San Francisco Bay Chapter,
Oceanic Society
Dr. Michael Herz, Executive Director

Air Quality-California Lung Association
C. William Moore, Pleasanton

Agriculture-To be appointed

Urban Minorities-To be appointed

Non-Urban Minorities-To be appointed

Senior Citizens-To Be appointed

* As of January 15, 1976

How is the public involved?

Solving an area's environmental quality problems necessitates making decisions on a number of related issues. These include the location of treatment plants, control of pollution sources, land use, development, air quality improvement and methods for disposing of solid waste. Naturally, these decisions can have a pronounced effect on how Bay Area residents live.

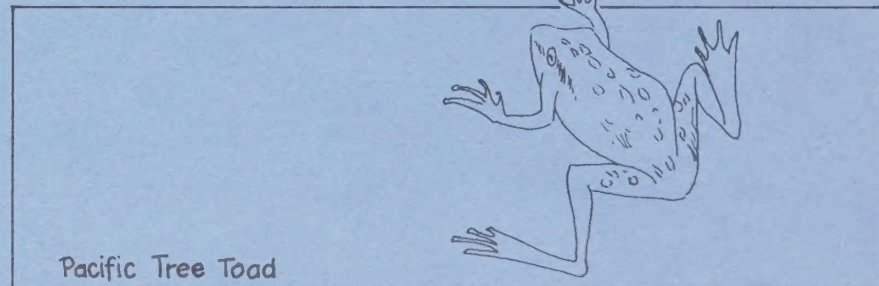
Congress recognized the potential significance of these decisions. Therefore, it held that the public should have a voice in the conduct of water planning.

The law requires the Federal government and the states to provide opportunities for the public to make a contribution to areawide planning. Since the decisions that are made during the planning process can affect everyone in a particular area it's important that the public take advantage of all opportunities to participate.

The Bay Area's environmental management program will seek ideas and comments from the public at each step in the planning process, beginning as soon as possible. The public can give the planning agencies useful information about community attitudes toward a number of issues and alternatives and can help to define the effect these alternatives will have on the community as a whole. Public involvement will begin early in the planning process and continue through the decision-making and implementation phases. With involvement, the public can support and monitor the program as it takes effect.

Public participation at both local and regional levels will be part of the planning process--which will include workshops, exhibits, seminars, media presentations, newsletters, citizen advisory groups, surveys and public hearings. Technical information will be made available to the public at convenient locations throughout the planning process.

Areawide planning gives State and the Bay Area's local governments a unique opportunity to make comprehensive decisions to solve an area's air and water quality problems. It also gives every citizen the chance to make a personal contribution to the making of those decisions. Seen in this context, legislation and regulations, guidelines and procedures are not enough by themselves. If the Bay Area is to realize the full potential of areawide planning, citizens need to participate and do their part.



For additional information . . .

For more information about the San Francisco Bay Area Environmental Management Program, and ways that you can participate, contact:

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG),
Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, California, 94705,
(415) 841-9730.

What is ABAG?

ABAG is owned and operated by the local governments of the San Francisco Bay Area. It was established in 1961 to meet regional problems through the cooperative action of its member cities and counties. At present, 85 of 93 cities and 7 of 9 counties in the Bay Area are members. Twenty-five special districts, regional agencies and other government agencies are non-voting, cooperating members. ABAG serves an area of about 7 thousand square miles and nearly 5 million citizens.

ABAG is the areawide comprehensive planning agency for the Bay Area. Its approved Regional Plan provides a policy guide for planning of the region's:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| --air quality | --human services |
| --airport systems | --ocean coastline use |
| --community development | --open space |
| --comprehensive health services | --seaports |
| --criminal justice | --seismic safety |
| --employment | --solid waste management |
| --growth management | --transportation |
| --housing | --water resources |
| | --water quality |

Activities include developing long-range growth policies, adopting a regional housing element, initiating community development goals and policies, and implementing a plan to preserve natural resources and manage lands in the Bay Area. ABAG also keeps citizens informed and encourages citizen participation in regional planning.

ABAG also works jointly with other regional agencies such as the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District, the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Planning Council, the Bay Area Sewage Services Agency and the Coastal Zone Conservation Commissions.

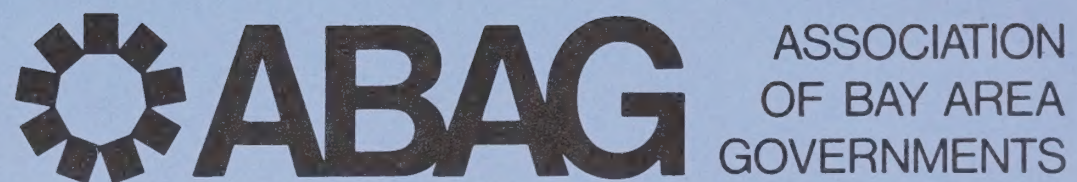
ABAG policy is set by the General Assembly, which meets at least once a year. Delegates are elected officials from member cities and counties.

ABAG'S Executive Board of 36 meets monthly to make operating decisions, consider grant applications, control expenditures and recommend major policies to the General Assembly. Executive Board members are appointed by County Boards of Supervisors, Mayors and City Councils. Membership on the Executive Board reflects the population size of each county.

The work of ABAG's staff of 110 is directed by the Executive Board and by policy committees that deal with various program and interest areas.

ABAG is the Federally designated areawide clearing-house for the Bay Area. Reviews and comments on applications from local jurisdictions cover more than 150 different Federal assistance programs. During 1975, ABAG reviewed more than 1,000 local applications totalling \$555 million in Federal funds and \$748 million in total funds.

Development proposals with potentially significant effects on the region may be examined in their early stages--before Federal grant applications are made--by ABAG's system of hearing panels.



Hotel Claremont · Berkeley, California 94705